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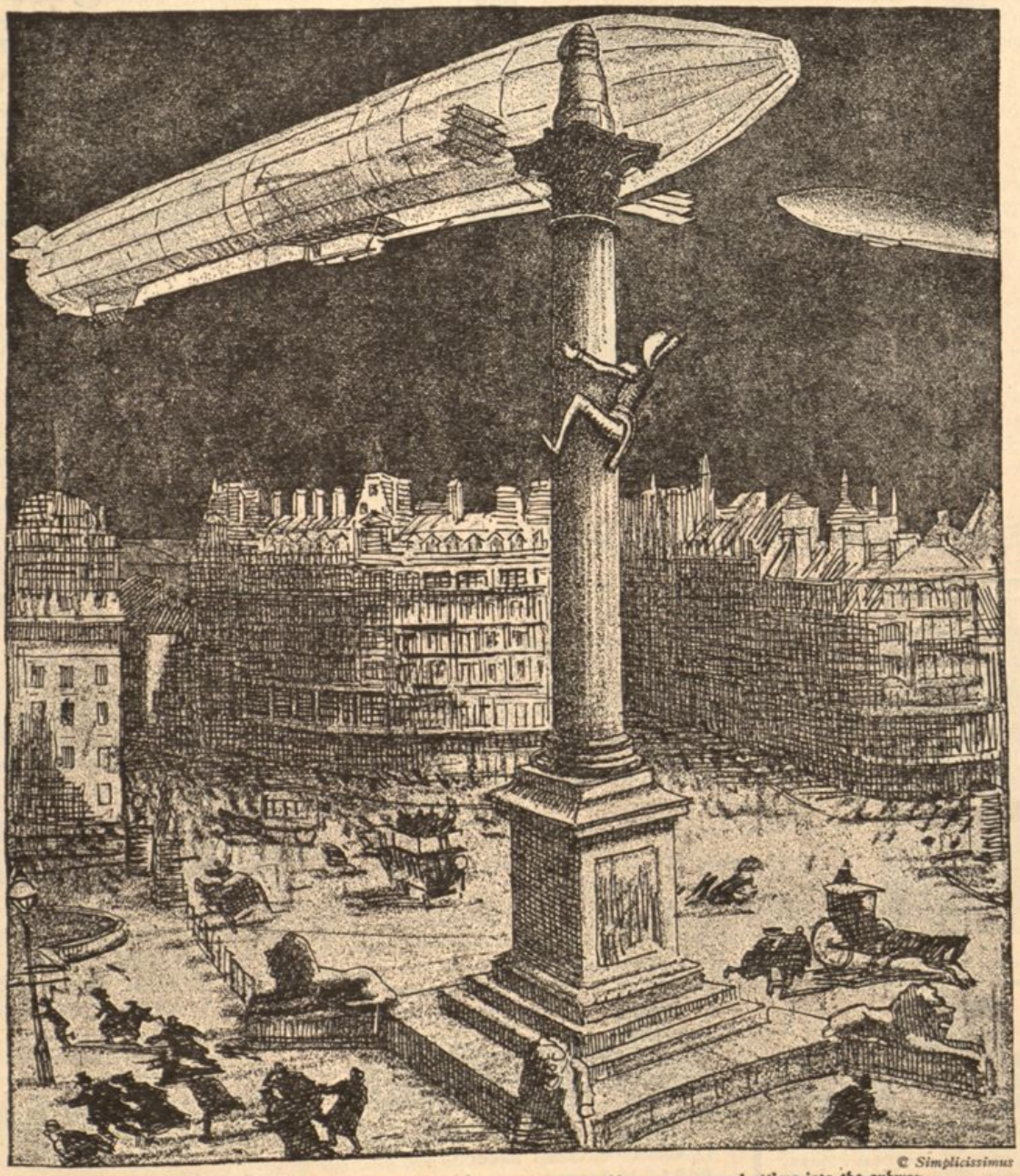

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The Fatherland

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THE BRITISH SPY SYSTEM

England, Aided by American Tories, Has Enmeshed the Country With a Network of Espionage

By Charles A. Collman

BRITAIN has developed her spy system in this country on a gigantic scale. A network of eavesdropping, of "spotting," of silent plotting, of secret thieving, of false accusations and of tampering with Federal juries, has been spread across the continent.

Secret agents of the British Government, emboldened by the support of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and the passive approval of the Washington Administration, shrink from no acts, and are guilty of the meanest crimes. The ramifications of the British spy system are almost unbelievable.

A friend of mine recently returned to this country from a trip abroad. He landed from the steamer in a rage. He had gone to Holland, and in Amsterdam had met a German business man in an ordinary business transaction. A few days later he went to London. A detective, unannounced, entered the room of his hotel and compelled him to go to Scotland Yard. There he was accused of having spoken to a German in Holland. His papers were confiscated, and he was ordered to leave the country.

In this instance an English spy had "shadowed" an American citizen in Holland. An English spy had "shadowed" him on his arrival in London. And while he was being interrogated in Scotland Yard, English spies in New York were communicated with by cable, and went to this man's office, at No. 61 Broadway, broke open and ransacked his desk, and went to his home, alleging that they were Secret Service men, and inspected all his belongings.

My friend, returning to this country, was compelled to keep silent. His business quarters had been in the offices of a great Morgan corporation. "If I make a public complaint," he said, "I shall lose my friends and my business. If I appeal to Washington, I will be refused a passport and prevented ever from going back to England to get my papers."

It appears incredible, but it is actually so—the Washington Administration, which refuses to protest against the rifling of the United States mails by the British, refuses protection to American citizens who are the victims of the British spy system.

The moment the war began the British Ambassador hastily engaged every detective agency of prominence in the United States in the service of England. This was the first stroke in the immensely successful British propaganda. The leading hotels of New York became the centres of British espionage. Persons known to be in sympathy with Germans were "shadowed," their actions "spotted," their mail was tampered with, their effects stolen, and efforts were made to compromise or discredit them.

As proof of the contention that Great Britain has persistently conducted and encouraged spy systems in neutral countries, I quote from the papers found among the documents of the Belgian General Staff at Brussels, referring to arrangements between the English Military Attaché and the Belgian Minister of War regarding British intervention in Belgium.

In document No. 1 it is shown that "the British Military Attaché urged the establishment of a Belgian spy system in Germany," specifically to gain all available military information in the adjoining German provinces of the Rhinelands.

The Spy at Sea

There is not a liner that arrives at or leaves an American port that is not an operating field for the British spy system. All European steamship lines are covered by the British "spotter service." Operatives work the ships under cover, in the guise of attendants, stewards, members of the crews. Others assume the character of pro-German sympathizers, to worm themselves into the confidence of those passengers suspected of having anti-British leanings, and woe to such American travelers if the ship be taken into an English port. Women operatives of the most dangerous character and the most discreditable antecedents are not too despised by Britain, the "champion of civilization and humanity," to use in its disgraceful ends.

Made bolder by the indifference, if not support, of the Administration in Washington, these British spies do not hesitate now to commit outrages of a most flagrant character on traveling Americans. When the Holland-American liner *Rotterdam* arrived in New York on March 5th, it was disclosed that four British secret agents were aboard the vessel, and that they had traveled as ordinary passengers on every voyage she had made across the Atlantic since the beginning of the war. The steamship officials admitted then that transoceanic travelers were under espionage on most European liners.

Two passengers of the *Rotterdam* complained to Captain Baron that documents had been stolen from them by spies at sea. One of these, F. F. Foote, of Chicago, representative of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., a Chicago department store, stated that after the steamer left Falmouth, he hung his dinner jacket, containing his passport, some letters and photographs on the door of his stateroom, put on a sack coat and went on deck. A few minutes later, when he returned to his cabin, the pockets of his dinner coat were empty.

The other passenger who complained of robbery was Miss Carolyn Wilson, who had accompanied the Ford party to Europe. She had spent some time in Germany, and carried with her an official statement in German on the matter of the food supply in that country. From this and other information she had written several articles. Suddenly the official statement and the other articles disappeared from her stateroom.

There is an added significance to the more serious annoyances that British spies now inflict upon transatlantic passengers. Passenger service on British liners has dwindled to nothing. It is of the utmost importance that Americans who voyage on American or Scandinavian vessels should be terrorized in order that England may still monopolize ocean traffic as heretofore.

The System Revealed by an Insider

The New York *World*, which is a notorious offender in the publication of correspondence stolen from private persons by British spies, a week ago published a series of personal letters abstracted from the apartments of Dr. Karl O. Bertling in New York City. This correspondence was of an absolutely innocuous nature. Dr. Bertling went to Washington and laid a complaint before the State Department that British spies had set fire to the house he occupied

at 109 East Twenty-fourth Street, in order to gain an opportunity to loot his apartments. The papers stolen from him were disposed of to the *World*. Dr. Bertling has instituted proceedings to bring the guilty persons to an accounting.

A recently published book,* the "Revelations of an International Spy," by I. T. T. Lincoln, one-time Liberal member for Parliament, discloses some interesting workings of the British spy system on this and the other side of the water. I shall quote Mr. Lincoln's own words, as he wrote them from Raymond Street Prison, Brooklyn, N. Y., October, 1915:

"On the 5th and 6th of August, 1915, the entire press of the United States gave great prominence to my arrest, made the day before upon a warrant sworn out by the Senior British Vice-Consul in New York City, charging me with forgery committed in England, in July and August, 1914.

"Rather strange! I left England on the 30th of January, 1915, providing all the time and opportunity for my arrest between this date and July, 1914, when, it is alleged, I committed the forgeries. And I was by no means in hiding. On the contrary, as letters reproduced in subsequent chapters of this book will show, I was in direct touch with the War Office and the Admiralty in London. Every afternoon I was to be found in the large smoking room of the National Liberal Club. Why, if I had committed the forgeries, was I not arrested?

"I arrived in New York City on the 8th of February, and my address from that date on was at all times known to the British Secret Service, who were keeping me shadowed. I know this to be a fact. Why was I not arrested—if not in England—at any rate here in New York between February 8th and August 4th? I was not in hiding. I lived under my own name; I moved about freely; I feared nothing."

Mr. Lincoln says his arrest was due directly to the published notice of his book, and to the action of an English journalist, living in New York. The attention of the British Government was drawn to the fact that Lincoln was about to expose Britain's criminal diplomacy, of which he had gained an insight after five years of secret service work, and thus, one night, five secret service agents and Pinkerton detectives entered his home and arrested him on a warrant sworn out by the British Consul.

"I am not prompted," says Mr. Lincoln, "to make these revelations out of spite or revenge. Weeks before any proceedings were brought against me, I had been actively engaged upon them. My desire was to bring home the guilt and responsibility for this war to its real authors."

To me, these statements of Mr. Lincoln appear most convincing, especially his reference to the English journalist. I have spent many years in this city working with English journalists, numbers of whom are engaged upon pro-English newspapers such as the *Times*, the *Herald* and *Tribune*. Of these former associates of mine, since the war, some few have gone back to fight for their country, and these have my respect. But their number is lamentably small. The others have remained behind, and for the greater part, they are actively engaged in the traitorous propaganda of seeking to involve this country in England's war, and in aiding and abetting the work of the British spy system.

"In times of war like the present," says Mr. Lincoln, "the Counter-Espionage is even more important than actual espionage. There is a Counter-Espionage Division (M. O. 5 J.), both at the War Office and at the Admiralty. It must, however, not be presumed that the two work independently of one another. On the contrary, indeed, the Military division is *quasi* under the supervision of the Naval one. The funds for both are supplied by the Foreign Office, which gets a vote annually from Parliament for Secret Service, amounting to £65,000. This is a very small amount compared with the huge amounts spent by Japan, Russia or Germany.

"But then it must be pointed out that Great Britain has many voluntary workers, which is not the case with the other powers. Some of the most valuable information, such as the defenses of Borkum and other Frisian Islands, sectional drawings of the new naval gun of Germany, and many other pieces of secret data were obtained for Great Britain through the efforts of voluntary workers."

* This interesting book may be procured through THE FATHERLAND. $1.65 postpaid.

The British Spy in America

Never was there a truer word written, and especially in its applicability at the present time to conditions in the United States. The troops of English secret service men in this country, aided by the agents of detective bureaus, are visibly augmented by the efforts of naturalized English-Americans, not Americans of Tory tendencies, to prostitute all the financial, legal and civic forces of this country in behalf of England. It is a matter that must bring shame to the heart of every honest American to witness the efforts of this crew of traitors to involve this country in England's war. What are we to think when we see men like George Haven Putnam, "born in England;" Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for England and France; Henry Clews, English stockbroker; and an innumerable horde of men with similar treacherous intentions, organizing American Rights Committees, and public meetings, at which Germans are denounced; drinking at public dinners "good old loyal toasts to King George, of England!"

But the ramifications of England's "voluntary workers" are far greater than this.

Mr. Lincoln says: "The Counter-Espionage in England was totally unprepared to deal with the situation when the war broke out. But with each month the system improved, and a few months after the war, the British Counter-Espionage had a fairly efficient staff in Holland, and thousands in the United States.

"In London itself, the War Office organized a Counter-Espionage department under the very able leadership of Captain P. W. Kenny, and a Postal Censorship department under the control of Major Churchill. The Postal Censorship had nothing to do with the Post Office. It was and is under the M. O. 5 at the War Office, Major Churchill having under his personal control the correspondence of the prisoners of war, whilst Lieut-Col. Bellamy has charge of all general correspondence. When the diplomatic situation toward the end of July became threatening, the British Government withheld all correspondence mailed in England to Germany or Austria-Hungary or arriving from those countries.

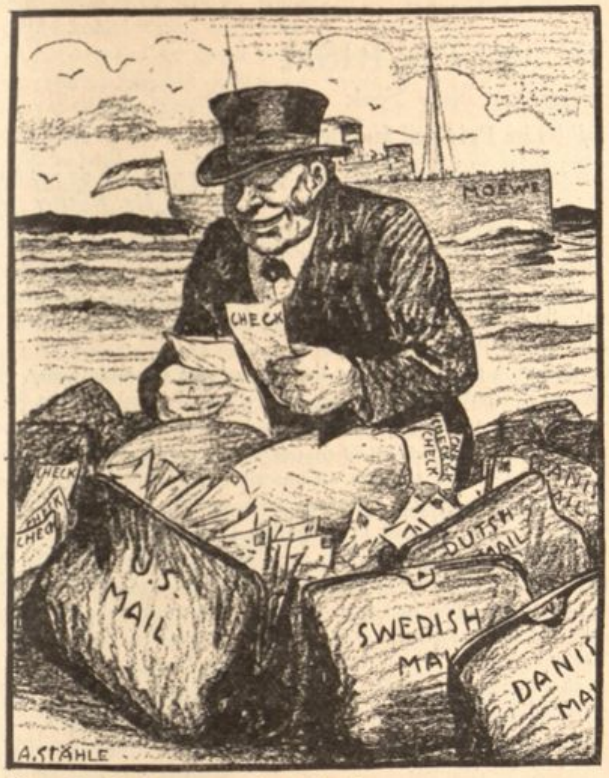
"When the war broke out the Counter-Espionage of the War Office hurriedly organized the Postal Censorship and installed the censors at the Mount Pleasant Sorting Post Office, Major Ducrot being in actual charge.

"All mail matter passing through England for Germany or Austria-Hungary to the United States and South America or on British vessels, was held up a week or ten days before the actual declaration of war by England. Why? Hundreds of thousands of mobilization orders to German and Austro-Hungarian reservists in England and on the whole continent of North and South America came into the hands of the Counter-Espionage by this simple process.

"There was another kind of work done in our section of the Counter-Espionage, which throws a lurid light on the hidden motives for this war. The correspondence held up during the eight or ten days preceding the war and that illegally captured from neutral vessels after the outbreak of the war, was for the most part genuine, bona-fide correspondence. There were letters from German and Austro-Hungarian manufacturers, exporters, bankers, etc., both to Americans and to English, but also from American firms to German and Austro-Hungarian houses. Indeed, until President Wilson's note stopped it, all neutral mail, such as United States, Dutch, Italian, Danish, passed through our hands.

"Now all this information, gleaned from this mass of valuable sources, with exact data, was carefully collected and minutely tabulated, according to country, articles, prices, with cross references, and handed over to the Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, who confidentially circularized the trades concerned or interested in any particular trade or pursuit, with a view, as I was often told, to capture German and neutral trade."

Inadvertently dropped into an United States mail bag, which was opened by some of the creatures engaged in the Counter-Espionage, as described by Mr. Lincoln, were a series of instructions under which they are supposed to operate. These instructions, addressed to the English spies, fell into the hands of the American postal authorities on the arrival here of the looted mail bag. These orders are to be made the subject of a Congressional investigation. They are as follows:



Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*
JOHN BULL THE MAIL THIEF OF THE WORLD

How the British Spy Works

From Trade Branch Orders (Liverpool).
Confidential No. ——

11. Statistics.—(1) Particulars are to be extracted from appropriate correspondence and submitted on index cards of all direct shipments to Europe (*i.e.*, shipments from neutral to neutral, including shipments on through bills of lading), whether actual or pending, of the following commodities, viz.: Cocoa, cotton, cotton yarn, waste and thread; fuel oils and lubricating oils; hides, skins and leather; maize; metals and ores of all kinds; nitrates; oil-cakes, including poonac; packers' products (meat, bacon, lard, jus, oleo, or any edible animal fats); rosin; tanning extracts; wool; and such other articles as may be added from time to time.

(2) Printed index cards will be supplied, and a distinctive color will be issued for each country of destination.

(3) Each D. A. C. should appoint one or more competent examiners to fill up the index cards.

(4) The information under the heading "quantity" should be the net weight, as well as the number of parcels, bales, etc.

The information under the heading "stage of business" should be so expressed as to be intelligible without reference to the correspondence. After each entry should be placed either the letters "B. P." (business pending) when it is clear that no shipment has yet taken place, or the letters "A. S." (actual shipment) when shipment has been made.

Negotiation prior to the conclusion of contract may be disregarded.

(5) The D. A. C., after checking the accuracy of the cards, should initial and forward them under cover to the A. C's.

(6) If a letter, the statistical contents of which have been summarized for the purpose of an index card, presents features which call for submission to the A. C's. (e. g., a letter giving particulars of an actual shipment which it is desired to intercept), it should always be forwarded to them with a white slip attached, in addition to the index card. In other cases, letters from which statistics have been taken need not accompany the cards.

(7) If a D. A. C. observes any abnormal increase in the export to a neutral country in Europe of a commodity not on the list of those of which statistics are furnished, he should at once report the fact to the Censor and submit evidence in support.

The English have always been termed a dull-witted race. I can conceive no surer method for the absolute destruction of the last remnants of British trade than the processes above outlined for interfering with the trade arrangement of merchants in the United States and South America. Trade follows its own channels, and the proffered substitution by Englishmen of their cruder and unscientific goods for the scientific and artistic products of Germany and Austria-Hungary, will undeniably have the effect of banning British goods from the world's markets. One has only to read the protests of indignant merchants in this country, which are voiced in increasing numbers daily, against the British Government's attempted interference with their business, to realize the coming wrath against the British espionage.

I wish to add only one other comment on the British spy system in this country, in connection with its "voluntary workers." To the just dismay of Americans, many of the most powerful newspapers in New York, which are dominated by foreign and Wall Street influences, have subordinated themselves to the system.

The persistent thefts by British spies of private correspondence and other documents from Americans are encouraged by these newspapers, who publish them with avidity. The other day, the New York *World* published a series of letters stolen from American citizens by British spies, on the morning of the day when Congress was to vote on the question of warning Americans from armed ships of belligerents. The story had been "sprung" that morning by the British spy system for the purpose of influencing Congress to vote against the measure. The desire for a cheap sensation led the editors of the *World* to fall into the British trap. The publication in the *World* was merely an act of stupidity. Its republication in the *Times* was an act deliberately designed to aid the system.

Nevertheless, these sponsors of the British spy system, when the day of reaction comes in this country, will have yet to pay a costly toll for their shameful work.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(From the St. Louis *Times*, February 26th, 1916.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Dear Sir:—Appreciating the sincere ring in your letter to Senator Stone regarding the rights and duties of our country, we, the undersigned, nevertheless believe that in reality you are yielding American rights and disowning American duties.

In allowing and defending the sale of munitions you have forever surrendered the American right and duty of protest and action, when in a future war the world will be supplying our enemies with death-dealing weapons against our own sons and daughters.

When in the *Lusitania* case you demanded unlimited freedom for American citizens to travel in the war zones on vessels of the Allies, laden with war material to be used against the Central Powers, you have again disclaimed forever the American right and duty of protecting our own people against a cargo which, though meaning death to thousands of our citizens, is made immune by a neutral passenger.

And when you insist, as you have done in your letter to Senator Stone, that in the present war Americans shall enjoy the privilege of traveling also on armed vessels of commerce, in reality you are also in this case, not defending but disowning the sacred American right and duty of properly safeguarding ourselves and our submarines against merchantmen, armed but made immune by neutral passengers.

Thus in upholding privileges, in claiming which you may appear to be technically in the right, you in reality are yielding inalienable American rights and disowning duties which must remain forever sacred to every patriotic American.

In submitting these sentiments to Your Excellency we do not wish to appear as critics, but as discharging what we consider a patriotic duty.

(Signed) FRANCIS PIEPER,
F. BENTE,
W. H. T. DAU.

MISCONCEPTIONS OF MILITARISM

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer, New York

Author of "Secrets of German Progress," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(What does militarism really mean? We have been hearing a great deal about this subject and particularly from people who do not know. Here is an article that reveals the facts pertaining to an institution which we shall have to adopt in the near future. Mr. Koester points out some startling truths which ought to be gratefully received by those who have a genuine concern for American preparedness. Every American should read this paper and learn the first lesson in national defense.)

THE favorite bugaboo of the American press is militarism. Imprecations without end are heaped upon the German military system which is set down as the spirit of barbarism and the menace of civilization. All agree that there is nothing to be held against Germany and the Germans but that Prussian militarism, the *bête noir* of the wide world, must be stamped out.

Adequate military measures are not taken in England on the plea that England might only be exchanging a British for a Prussian military system.

This widespread condemnation of what is really but a minor phase of German progress arises wholly out of lack of information as to what the German military system is and what it accomplishes. Were its workings understood it would only not be condemned but would be copied by other nations. Even a country which never expected to be attacked and was without military ambitions of any kind could with great profit adopt the German military system in its essential features, because the primary result of the German military system is not military prowess and power but nation-wide character building.

Making Men

The universal military service of Germany in making soldiers, at the same time makes men. The young man who in the United States enters business life often with little ambition and no sense of discipline, physically untrained and mentally unconcentrated, is very much less likely to make a success in life than the young man in Germany whose one, two or three years in the army, as the case may be, has taught him the meaning of discipline, which he is thereafter competent to enforce when he reaches a position of authority and willing to conform to in the meantime, and has taught him self-reliance, respect for authority and the true value of comradeship. His service in the army hardens him physically, gives him a carriage and a bearing which is unobtainable in any other way and prepares him for proper living in after life. In a psychological sense, it instills a sense of patriotism, makes him feel that he is an essential unit in a vast national organism and makes him feel that he is a man among men and not a slouch among loafers. The rough and uncouth laborer of the farm and the factory and mill worker are alike in the military system, and turned into finished human products in which both the nation and the individuals themselves may properly take pride.

Conscription a Blessing

Universal military service, the much hated conscription, is thus in reality a national blessing; because it is recognized as applicable to all. When all must serve as a national duty, conscription loses its sting and becomes a matter of pride, and all are glad to render the service, especially when its beneficial effects are so apparent.

Conscription is attacked as being a great waste of time for the workers of a nation. In reality it is no waste when properly applied, no more than attendance at school is a waste of time. It is a severe schooling calculated to develop, not mere possession of information, but the qualities of character so badly needed in the battle of life. The year that a young man passes in the army may well give him a poise of character and an ability to meet emergencies when they arise that will be worth vastly more to him than the time spent.

Nor is the military system of Germany the great drain on resources that it is averred to be. The German army and navy cost less than the American army and navy, yet owing to German efficiency Germany gets much more in the way of naval and military protection for her smaller expenditure than does America.

Our military expenses, not including our pension expenditures in time of peace, are $20,000,000 per year greater than those of Germany and we have only an army of 90,000 while Germany has an army on a peace footing of 810,000. The navies of the two countries are practically equal in size, but the United States naval expenditures are much larger.

Conscription greatly reduces the cost of the standing army. The German soldier doing his service receives approximately but $2 per month in pay, while the American soldier receives approximately $15 per month. Thus the pay of our 90,000 soldiers would serve to pay 675,000 German soldiers. Conscription for the navy likewise reduces naval budgets. American newspapers, knowing what our army costs, infer without investigation that Germany's army costs proportionally as much and they are therefore appalled by the staggering cost of "Prussian militarism," which is not as costly as American militarism. The fact that service is universal and a duty not to be avoided reduces the necessity and desirability of high pay to the individual soldier. The value of money in Germany being greater than in America the soldier gets what is equivalent to about $4 in the United States, an amount sufficient for his incidental needs. It is thus rather an honorarium than pay and is so regarded by both the public and the soldier.

How the German Army Is Managed

The management of the German army is such that scandals in connection with canteens, desertions which number from 12 to 20 per cent. according to different regiments or for the past ten years an average of 5,000 per year in the American army, and other similar abuses do not rise. The German soldier remains essentially a citizen, preserving the spirit of our militia, rather than the professional militarism of our army, the members of which are soldiers by trade, which is not the case with the German army.

There is no politics in the German army and it has absolutely no part in the determination of political measures. Soldiers during the term of their service do not vote and officers who take up military careers do not vote. Militarism which is popularly supposed, outside of Germany, to have a decisive effect upon the political relations of Germany with the rest of the world, has no such effect; in fact, the participation of army officers in politics would be considered highly improper and would lead to their downfall and disgrace. Their business is to keep the army efficient and ready. The purposes to which the army is to be put is decided by the Bundesrat, a body vastly more competent to deal with political questions. The German army has a far smaller political influence in Germany than has the personnel of the postal force in the United States, and the "menace of German militarism" is a figment of the imagination of badly informed newspaper writers in other countries.

Not only should Americans refrain from criticism of the German system, but they owe it to their own prosperity and safety to follow its example.

Our state of military unpreparedness is too well understood to require mention here. We have on hand only about 750,000 rifles and could not manufacture an additional million in less than a year's time. We have only enough ammunition to last 500,000 troops for a few days. We have on hand only shells enough for forty rounds of our coast defences, which could be shot away in an hour leaving us helpless. We have 12 aeroplanes and two small dirigibles, only a limited number of submarines and one mine layer, and of field cannons and large howitzers such as are deciding the European war, we have practically none. We are in fact completely at the mercy of any first-class power that might attack us.

If England and Japan Attack Us

Attack is most likely to come from Japan, but England is Japan's ally, and should England and Japan move against us, the hordes of Hindoos that England is using against Germany would

descend upon us by way of Canada, to say nothing of the troops of Australia and Canada, and either of those dominions is more than a match for us. We could be subjected before we could move to save ourselves and our submarines would be useless against a campaign conducted from Canada where the Japanese and Hindoo troops would land. After Japan gets the Chinese army organized we will be still more helpless and America may be easily overrun with Mongolian hordes who would settle here permanently. The ultimate result would be the formation of an hybrid Mongolian-Caucasian race, surely a tragic fate for the boasted land of liberty.

A nation which does not love liberty sufficiently to be prepared to defend that liberty, should cast no reflections upon a militarism which it does not even understand; much less criticise that policy of preparedness when it has not even the foresightedness to see that it is threatened. What, indeed, is the real national feeling of a country which even when it is proven unready, clings vacuously to the supposition that it can arm in time after the storm breaks. Surely such pride and self-satisfaction is the forerunner of some great disaster.

The United States needs to take up the question of proper preparation immediately, especially if it is inclined to think that Germany may be defeated, because the German military system is the only real assurance the United States has against aggression by England and Japan. Should the British navy be engaged against the United States, the German navy would have an opportunity which might prove fatal to England. Thus America is in the position in shipping arms to the allies, of cutting off her own nose to spite her face. For should Germany be overcome nothing would stand in the way of any designs that England or Japan might entertain against this country.

What We Should Do

Should the present war be prolonged, America may easily build up her defenses before it comes to an end. But if she fails to do so, she would be a richly tempting prize to the impoverished countries of the Quadruple Entente should they succeed in their campaign against Germany and Austria.

Universal military service should be made compulsory in America at once. A service of one year would probably be unnecessary. A common soldier may receive sufficient training in six months to enter a campaign. It should therefore be prescribed that every able-bodied American between the age of 18 and 25 should sometime during that period give six months time to military service.

This period of service should not be an idle or an ornamental one, but one calculated to inure the recruit and to make an efficient soldier out of him. The extremely rigorous military discipline, training and almost superhuman exertions required of German soldiers should be emulated. The American newspaper reader, hearing of such practices, instantly condemns them as another exhibition of the folly of militarism, failing utterly to grasp the real significance of the ordeals required, which lies in the fact that by their very rigor, those who come through them with credit are rewarded with the gratification of having accomplished a great feat, the sense of a successful trial of sportsmanship and by the psychological unification of comradeship produced by common participation in a test of stamnia.

The carrying into effect of such principles in military training is essential to the formation of an army with a morale.

To officer the large body of men formed by conscription, classes of professional and reserve officers are needed, the professional officers to be adequately salaried, but the reserve officers as well as the soldiers themselves to receive merely the nominal German pay.

The time of enlistment for his service should be made optional with the soldier, but properly co-ordinated with the requirements of the government. Practically every young man in America is out of employment for six months between the age of 18 and 25. He could select a term of service during a period of unemployment without loss to himself. In addition to six months' service, maneuvers should be held periodically for short periods of a few weeks annually, serving to keep the standard of the reserve to a proper pitch of efficiency.

Should all the unemployed men in the United States at present volunteer for such six months' service, within that length of time the country would be prepared as far as men were concerned for proper defense of its territory. The fact that such preparation is speedily providable has lulled the country into a state of false security.

Although we could thus have a large army of trained men within six months, it would really be needed within six days. In any event it would come not less than five months too late.

If Germany had designs against America and Canada was a German colony with an army of several million men always in readiness this country would doubtless consider itself in a dangerous position.

In Case of War

Yet that position would not be materially more threatening than the one we are in at present, for within thirty days England and Japan could place such armies on the Canadian border, months before we could possibly be prepared. Even Italy, if given a free hand by other European powers, could readily overcome us if the preliminary naval engagement resulted in her favor.

The value of preparation may be seen when we reflect what would have been the condition of France had it taken her six months instead of six weeks to meet the Germans in force or what would have happened to Germany had she stopped for six months to train an army while the Russians were marching on Berlin.

And even if we had a large army of trained men, they would be of no use to us as we have no arms or ammunition for them to use. Particularly would we be without large field guns, which require years for construction in any great numbers while our supplies of materials for ammunition and various other munitions of war are lacking.

The Folly of Sending Ammunition Abroad

It is in respect to munitions that we are in danger. The possession of a supply of munitions was so essential to Russia that Japan was allowed without protest to establish what amounts to a suzerainty over China. In the event of war this country might be so pressed as to have to barter away the Monroe doctrine for cannons and ammunition with some neutral country. Thus lack of foresight may cost this country heavily if it does not result in our shores being invaded by hostile forces. In such an event we would be called upon to pay an indemnity large enough to pay all the war bills of Europe. We are looking on at a terrific spectacle. We may yet have to pay the whole cost of the show.

America is in the most perilous position that she has ever occupied. She has yet time to remedy her unpreparedness, but she certainly is not doing it by shipping out of the country large quantities of ammunition of which she may yet come to stand in tragic need.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER" TOO PATRIOTIC FOR THE AMERICAN RIGHTS SOCIETY

Dared Not Sing the Third Stanza

SOME of the newspapers have called attention to the fact that the meeting of the American Rights Committee sang the "Star Spangled Banner," but omitted the third stanza. This dress-suit aggregation of Tories balked when its patriotism was put to the test and skipped the stanza in the American national hymn which reminds them of the glory of our history when our forefathers destroyed the sinister power of England and made vain its boast to rob the American patriots of home and country. This omitted stanza of our national hymn should be borne on the banner of every German American organization throughout the country. For the benefit of all loyal Americans we print it herewith:

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country they'd leave us no more!
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution;
No refuge could save
The hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave.
And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23rd.—The reason that the Wilson administration fails to inspire any permanent confidence is that it turns with every tide. Now Wilson has gone completely back on himself in his attitude on the question of Congressional interference with his presidential prerogatives in monopolizing the conduct of foreign affairs. In his controversy with Germany over the right of German submarines to sink armed vessels he threw the gauntlet down to Congress to decide whether it would or would not say that the President should conduct all negotiations without interference from Congress. Senate and House gave him what he was pleased to regard as "a vote of confidence," and that ought to have settled the question. But the other day the Senate passed the La Follette resolution assuring Mexico that the United States entertained no wishes to invade the sovereignty of the country and no ambitions of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Mexico. And the remarkable feature of the episode was that Wilson deliberately approved this nominal invasion of his prerogative. The resolution was shown him before it was offered, and went before the Senate with his O. K.

* * * *

From all of which the inevitable conclusion is drawn that as long as his hands are not tied in dealing with the Central Powers, he is not concerned about the sacred rights which attach to the executive office. His self-contradictory attitude on this problem is not considered assuring. That Wilson earnestly desires peace may be conceded. He is for preserving peace on condition that the Allies win. The moment that the Germans capture Verdun we must be prepared for a new crisis with the Central Powers. This is the sentiment of all who know what is said and thought in and about the White House and State Department, and it is proved by the official indifference with regard to the seizure of American gold and other outrages by the British authorities, all of which are excused and condoned upon one flimsy pretext or other at the State Department, while on the other hand, we read that "Acting Secretary Polk said the United States had not attempted to pass on the validity of the secret orders against submarines, nor on the contesting claims of the British government. The State Department is waiting to receive an official memorandum containing the British viewpoint on the armed merchantman question before proceeding further."

It may be accepted with reasonable assurance that "the British viewpoint" will be regarded by the administration as outweighing all the proof, including photographic reproductions of British orders, which the German government has submitted; and so matters will drift on until it is time for a new crisis. Wilson will not be bound by what Congress may desire in the matter of war. How completely he appreciates his power is apparent from a passage in his "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1911), quoted in a remarkable speech on the function of Congress by La Follette, March 10th:

"One of the greatest of the President's powers I have not yet spoken of at all—his control, which is very absolute, of the foreign relations of a nation. The initiative in foreign affairs which the President possesses without any restriction whatever is virtually the power to control them absolutely. . . . He need disclose no step of negotiation until it is complete, and when in any critical matter it is completed *the government is virtually committed. Whatever its disinclination, the Senate may feel itself committed also.*"

Commenting on this, the Wisconsin Senator found it necessary to say: "If the President is clothed with such unlimited power, if in conducting foreign affairs, he can go unhindered by Congress to the limit of making war inevitable, and if the Congress has no alternative but to accept and sanction his course, then we have become a one-man power, then the President has authority to make war as absolutely as though he were Czar of Russia."

The speech in which this was said was not regarded as a socialist outburst, but made a profound impression on the Senate generally.

One of the totally unexpected things that may happen is the seizure of the interned German ships by the administration, on the ground of imperative necessity to provide adequate shipping facilities. If there is a secret understanding between the administration and the Allies, as is now believed by a great many more than was the case a few months ago, there was a direct purpose in the London cable dispatch of March 17th, which foreshadowed new British Orders in Council to prohibit the importation of so-called luxuries from foreign points. American trade will be seriously affected by the proposed action, but, of course, the United States will quietly submit, and the State Department has its excuse ready. The order is to apply also to British colonies. What effect it will have on the colonies remains to be seen, but many regard this phase of it is only a subterfuge. The whole is a veiled threat to the United States and a broad hint that if we do not come to the rescue of Great Britain she will ruin our trade. The significant thing in connection with this news from London is the comment heard at the State Department: "One of the most serious aspects of the situation in the view of officials here is the probability that Great Britain's ever-increasing demands upon her merchant marine will withdraw British ships now plying between North and South America."

If this comes to pass, what will the administration do to relieve the shortage of vessels? Will it come to an understanding with Germany to charter the interned German ships and defy Great Britain, or will it hasten a crisis and simply seize them by force, as Portugal has done? The inevitable consequence, in the latter case, would be war.

* * * *

In the estimation of leading men in the old-line Republican party, the drift is to Burton of Ohio; but it is admitted that if no candidate developes strong enough to get the nomination on the first or second ballot, Justice Hughes will be the nominee. In this calculation the 3,000,000 German American voters are complacently ignored. They are to have no voice in the councils of the party. If they don't like Hughes they can vote for Wilson. This at least is the talk you hear in Washington. The tenor of sentiment at home may shortly teach them better that hold this view. The local leaders have not yet been heard from. The Hughes strength is based upon his sphinx-like silence on the great issues; but the Republican leaders must be fairly convinced that he is all right on the foreign issues and stands squarely on Root's platform committing us to Great Britain, or they would not be in such a hurry to accept him. Are the Republicans rushing to certain defeat?

For the first time since the Civil War the country is prosperous under a Democratic administration. At least it is said to be prosperous; for the sake of argument let it be granted. Prices have gone up from 65 to 3,000 per cent., and long-established lines of business are going bankrupt. What is this prosperity based on? On the sale of munitions of war to one set of belligerents.

With such men as Lodge and Root dominating the Republican party, and supporting the Wilson administration by word and act in its contention that this traffic is legitimate and must not be interfered with, the Republicans for the first time in their history are playing into the hands of the Democrats. Both hold that we are not a sovereign nation and cannot place an embargo on arms.

With the cry in both parties that the country is prosperous—the Republican leaders, of course, being tied up with Wall Street, Morgan and the munitions makers—there never was a worse moment for the revival of the high tariff issue. This issue rests entirely upon the presumption that high tariff spells prosperity; the old slogan was, "vote for the tariff and the full dinner pail." If now the country is wholly prosperous without a high tariff, it means that the Republican leaders have surrendered the only issue they had since the war. They are about to enter the campaign without an issue and without a leader of overwhelming prominence. Their only hope is a reluctant candidate whose views are not known to the rank and file and whose greatest claim is based upon the mystery which surrounds him. He is the Masked Marvel.

There is but one chance for the Republicans to win, and that is to discard Burton, Hughes, Root and to eliminate Lodge and men of his class, and nominate one of the Western Republicans, who is not committed either to Wilson's policies nor to the Big Interests concerned in raising war loans for Great Britain and Russia and the building of submarines and manufacture of ammunitions for the Allies generally. A man of unshrinking neutrality on a Republican tariff platform can be elected over Wilson, hands down. The only thing that can insure the election of a Republican this year is the so-called German and Irish-American vote. This vote has been alienated by Root, Roosevelt and Lodge. If it has to choose between Root and Roosevelt, or any one sponsored by them, on one hand, and Wilson on the other, it will vote for Wilson.

* * * *

Senator Lodge was the guest of honor at a banquet by the Chamber of Commerce, Boston, March 14th. He availed himself of the occasion to make a speech proving that we are not a sovereign nation and dare not, cannot and must not place an embargo on the exportation of ammunition and murder tools to the Allies. He seeks proof and comfort in a statement that Germany sold arms and ammunition to the Boers as well as to England, to the Spaniards as well as to us, and to the Japs as well as to the Russians during the wars of these respective nations. He did not once refer to the note of Secretary Hamilton Fish, sent to the Senate by President Grant, in which this government held that England had transgressed its neutral rights when it extended the manufacture of arms and ammunition to other than the industries legitimately engaged in their manufacture, in order to supply the Confederacy against the Union.

The United States, under accepted international law, has a right to supply belligerents with arms; but it has no moral right to convert peaceful industries into factories for the making of war material which is supplied to only one side of the warring parties. And the fact that we are violating this great moral principle is destined to haunt us.

But Senator Lodge has a Puritan conscience and cannot see the distinction, any more than the good and virtuous Massachusetts colony could see any offense in manufacturing the shackles for the slave trade while publicly invoking the pillory to disgrace a man who failed to attend church on Sunday.

A great part of the Senator's speech was a studied attempt to discredit Ambassador Bernstorff, and the grounds on which his hints are based are so completely in the realm of misty theory and unsubstantiated beliefs that they belong to the device of pure propaganda for the British cause. Mr. Lodge firmly upholds the right of Americans to travel on any belligerent ship they choose, and assumes that a man has this right—though neutral and American ships are available—on the theory that many do so "on matters of vital interest to our industries."

It is talked here that the Senator made a sudden trip to London and back at the outbreak of the war. He traveled on a British ship at a time when berths were at a premium and thousands were frantically clamoring to get out of England. Shortly after his return the Fore River Shipbuilding Company had a contract to build submarines for Great Britain. The Senator went for his health, it was announced, at a time when American health resorts were at their best and Americans were fleeing from European ports as though from the pest. He lingered there four weeks while the holocaust was raging in its first fury. On his return the press reported him to be in conference with the British Ambassador in Washington.

What was discussed is probably nobody's business. But the Senator has been a consistent and untiring assistant and lieutenant to our President ever since. He has been unable to secure any representation at the political pie counter for his State, but none has been more enthusiastic in support of all pro-English movements on the part of the Democratic administration than the Republican Senator from Massachusetts. There are some Republicans in Washington who frown upon the Massachusetts Senator's frantic partisanship, and one of them remarked: "The Republicans will need all the strength they can command in the next election, and it will find Senator Lodge's aid to the Wilson administration a stone around its neck when it opens its campaign."

F. F. S.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

WHEN the American officers tried to buy horses in Kansas City for the American army they found the Allies had got there before them. The Allies have the right of way.

WE suggest ending the war with Mexico by sending the Colonel to bite Villa in a vital spot.

THE Tories want to monopolize the right to rush us into the European war, but they want the German and Irish-Americans to do the fighting.

IF Verdun is a negligible factor in the defense of France, why have the French sacrificed 26,000 prisoners and three times that many dead and wounded to hold it?

OUR esteemed friend, Alphonse Koelble notwithstanding, we want justice, but we may not want Justice Hughes.

IN decorating our deadly Upas tree, we forgot to reserve a branch for Maurice Leon, born in Smyrna.

AN American film, "The Battle Cry of Peace," is now used to recruit troops for the British army in Canada. The film is a realization of the nightmare of a welsh rabbit fiend who saw the Germans invading New York and instituting wholesale massacres among the women and children.

EVERYTHING you need has gone up in price from 65 to 2,000 per cent. Morgan's railroads are only handling munitions for the Allies and sidetracking freight, and Americans pay the cost. Indispensable drugs are denied the freedom of the seas to help Great Britain. Paper, ink, dyes and every other old thing you need has soared out of reach. Who is paying the piper in order that the Allies may win?

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS ABOUT "GERTRUDE AND I"

A Few Reviews of Adele Lewisohn's Fine Translation of Herman Hesse's Great Novel

From the *Evening Mail:*

"The novels of Herman Hesse have achieved a wide . . . popularity in German, but until Adele Lewisohn took it upon herself to translate his 'Gertrude' into English, few on this side of the water were acquainted with his work."

From the *Evening Post:*

"In Herman Hesse's 'Gertrude and I,' translated by Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, there is a curious blend of the traditional romantic manner and up-to-date realism. The story of the lame composer, to whom in the watches of the night, immortal melodies present themselves as compensation for the joy of health and of the love of woman, which has been denied him. The spirit of the tale is well maintained in the translation."

From the *German Journal:*

"Adele Lewisohn deserves all praise for introducing to American readers the work of Herman Hesse. 'Gertrude and I' is one of those rare books which linger forever in the memory of the reader."

From the *Publishers' Weekly:*

"Kuhn is still a very young man when an accident on a toboggan renders him a cripple for life, cutting him off from everything athletic, but not interfering with his musical studies. During his last term at the conservatory he becomes acquainted with Heinrich Muoth, an opera singer. Through Muoth the young musician meets a most attractive woman called Marian. Shortly afterward Marian makes way for another divinity in Muoth's life and one imagines that Kuhn will take advantage of the change. But he does not, and as he grows older, he works out an interesting philosophy of life."

Copies of "Gertrude and I" may be procured through THE FATHERLAND. Price $1.00 postpaid.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1916

WHAT ABOUT JUSTICE HUGHES?

MR. ALPHONSE KOELBLE, president of the German Societies of New York, has been interviewed, and informs the public that the choice of the pro-German element for President is Justice Hughes.

We are not prepared to go the full length of Mr. Koelble's prediction as to whom the element which is not in accord with President Wilson's management of foreign affairs will support for the high office of chief executive.

So far as Justice Hughes is concerned, there is no question of his honesty and high personal character, or his qualifications for the office. But Justice Hughes is an absolutely unknown quantity. For all Mr. Koelble knows—unless he has information which he has not deigned to make public—the eminent jurist may be under the same mental pro-British bias as Lodge, Eliot, Root, and Roosevelt.

If a shrewd lawyer like Root is able to make an issue of Germany's invasion of Belgium, in spite of the vast amount of legitimate evidence of justification, and drag this issue into American politics in the face of his record toward Korea, and in spite of the diametrically contrary view set forth in his academic discussion of the same problem a month before the war, it is going far afield to boom a candidate who is breathing the same political atmosphere and nursing the same political ideals as Root, Roosevelt, and Prof. Eliot.

Whoever may be nominated should be neither pro-German nor pro-British, but American. However, when it is attempted to gauge a man's Americanism by the extent to which he is pro-British, by the extent to which he endorses the one-sided neutrality of the present administration, it is important for the American element which insists on seeing the Allies treated with the same strictness of rule as the Central Powers to be careful in the choice of its candidate.

We do not know whether Justice Hughes approves Mr. Wilson's one-sided conduct of the foreign relations of our country or whether he reprobates it. He has not said how he would act if elected President. He may be as firmly convinced that the world is threatened with the imaginary dangers of "Prussianism" as is George Haven Putnam, and that it is the duty of this republic to aid in the destruction of the German people.

He may go even further than Wilson in raising the regulation of the world's affairs to an issue, and carry out the verbal provisions of our understanding with Great Britain, France and Russia, designed to crush Germany.

Until it knows more of Justice Hughes, the element for which Mr. Koelble assumes to speak will observe a watchful waiting attitude. The fight in Congress has shown that there are some stalwart Americans of both parties left in both Houses who are for an embargo on arms and do not subscribe to every action taken by Lansing in his high-handed dealings with the Central Powers. These men are as qualified as Justice Hughes to fill the executive office, and they have rendered themselves dear to many aching American hearts by their courage and the breadth of their convictions in the cause of justice.

We greatly fear that Mr. Koelble will soon realize that he has been at least overhasty in his declaration for Justice Hughes, and we are quite certain that he does not express the sentiments of millions of voters in the ranks of those opposing Wilson and his policies.

THE AMERICANISM OF OCHS

"*HE was never a more loyal American than when he became a British subject.*" This extraordinary sentence appears in the Henry James editorial of the New York *Times*. It characterizes once for all the "Americanism" of Ochs. Northcliffe is said to control over eighteen daily newspapers in the United States. The New York *Times* denies that it is controlled by Northcliffe. How does the New York *Times* explain its traitorous editorial statement? Perhaps Mr. Ochs will tell us he was never so independent as when he was owned by Lord Northcliffe.

EXIT TIRPITZ

TIRPITZ may exit, his great work remains behind. Not only has the German fleet saved the shores of the Fatherland from an attack by the most powerful navy afloat; it actually has carried the war to the shores of Great Britain. It rules the Baltic and threatens the North Sea. Defeated in the Mediterranean, impotent in the Black Sea, England no longer rules four of the Seven Seas. The great fleets of England are unable to protect British commerce. More than six per cent. of Britain's trading fleet has been successfully tirpitzed. England, always the defender of piracy on the high seas, as long as she could prescribe the conditions suitable to herself under which private property at sea might be seized, howls because the submarine has revolutionized naval warfare. Germany, who in all councils of the nations, has demanded that private property be as safe on sea as it is on land, is willing to divest herself of her new weapon if England is willing to obey, not merely to make, international law. The German submarine campaign is a protest against the English theory of privileged piracy. Tirpitz merely has taken a leaf out of the book of Great Britain.

Evidently Tirpitz desired to go to extremes in his submarine warfare. There is much to recommend such a course. The sinking of one *Lusitania* may be a mistake: the sinking of ten *Lusitanias* would have been justified by the result. The one aroused the horror of mankind without adequate compensation. The other, by bringing Great Britain to her knees, would probably have ended the war. If Germany had declared that she would torpedo every vessel, irrespective of nationality, carrying ammunition to her enemies, her submarines would have been as invincible as her logic. Victory was possible at the price of humanity. The humane men who are at the helm of the German ship of state considered that price too high. They believe that Germany will win out without such measures, even if the

struggle will be difficult and prolonged. Tirpitz is a seaman and a soldier: he thinks of the immediate task before him. The men who govern Germany are statesmen; they think of the future. We hope that history will indorse their decision.

VERDUN

THE road to Verdun is the road to peace. Peace would have come earlier if Germany had been less successful. If England could boast of a single victory, she would be willing to come to terms. Since Germany cannot surrender what she has conquered, she must continue to vanquish her enemies. Since she cannot take a step backward, she must step forward. France and Russia desire peace. England, selfish as ever, holds out to further her own ends at the expense of her Allies. The Allies are beaten. It seems that they must be *decisively* beaten, before they will quit. That may explain Verdun.

TWO OF A KIND

IT would almost seem as if John Revelstoke Rathom had transferred his activities to the New York *World*. At least the New York *World* seems to be no less servile to British interests than the Providence *Journal*. The methods of these two publications in their dishonest campaign against the best interests of the United States reveal a common inspiration. While the Providence *Journal* makes a specialty of forgery, the New York *World* seems to specialize in theft. The *World*, it seems, is willing to publish any correspondence, no matter how banal, provided it has been stolen. The letters of Dr. Bertling, purloined from his house during a mysterious fire, evidently set by the British Secret Service, reveal nothing except the malice of the newspaper that, defiling the ethics of journalism, is not ashamed to make common cause with thieves and incendiaries. The revolting practices of the New York *World* must greatly embarrass the President, since it is commonly understood that the New York *World* is the official mouthpiece of his Administration. Not a line, we are told, appears in the New York *World* without the approval of Washington. Unless Washington endorses the sinister journalistic practices of the Pulitzers, a letter of disapproval, like the one addressed to the *American Machinist* for its publication of the infamous advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company in praise of poisoned shrapnel, would be in order. We also suggest that the District Attorney of New York investigate the origin of the fire in Dr. Bertling's home. The people of the United States resent poisoned journalism whether its date line be Providence or New York. It is time to cry: Halt!

THE WAR PRAYER

Dedicated to Dr. Constantin Dumba by Paul Keller

A FARMER had four sons. The eldest remained at home and became a farmer, the second studied and received his doctor's degree at the age of twenty-five, the third went to sea and the fourth was a ne'er-do-well. This fourth son—Joseph—had become infatuated when he was eighteen years old with a frivolous girl who was much older than he, and he had stolen money from his employer in order to gratify the whims of his sweetheart. The court sentenced him to six weeks in jail, but his father condemned him to life-long banishment, even to death, for he had effaced him completely from his heart.

Then came the war. The two eldest brothers were called to the colors—Friedrich, the farmer, as petty officer; Albrecht, the professor, as lieutenant; Max, the seaman, was in America when war broke out and was forced to remain there; of Joseph, the youngest, no one knew anything. He had vanished.

When evening had come after a long dreary day of war, the old father gathered his household around the table: his wife, the maid servants and the few men left on the farm and a few children of the servants. The old man said the evening prayer and concluded:

"Good God, protect my dear son, Friedrich, in the battle and may his guardian angel watch over him!"

"Good God, protect my dear son, Albrecht, in the battle and may his guardian angel watch over him!"

"Good God, protect my dear son, Max, in the far-off land and may his guardian angel watch over him!"

After every such prayer the whole family said "Amen" and the devotions were over. The old man bowed his gloomy face over the table for a few more seconds and the maid servants looked shyly at his wife's lips which moved silently. They all knew that the old mother was praying to herself:

"Good God, protect also my lost son, Joseph, and may his guardian angel watch over him!"

And in their hearts the servants said "Amen" to that prayer. But no one would have dared to say it out loud.

* * * *

The news came that Friedrich, the eldest, had fallen.

As a humble servant of God who bows to the will of the Almighty, the old farmer said:

"Lord, grant eternal rest to my dear son, Friedrich, and may the eternal light shine upon him! Lord, let him rest in peace!"

And then he spoke the simple and pious prayer for his two living sons, Albrecht and Max.

Then the sad news came that Albrecht, the second son, had also lost his life on the battlefield. His head bowed very low, but filled with unshakable faith in God, the farmer spoke the prayer for the two dead sons and then for the protection of the son far away.

* * * *

A comrade of the two sons who had fallen wrote a few words of sympathy from the battlefield. In his letter he said:

"The artillery fire was too heavy; the American projectiles mow down thousands."

And on the same day a letter came, the first news from Max in America.

"Dear Parents, I am in very bad straits. Our ship is held in port. The company must pay large sums for port charges; we of the crew have become superfluous. But if one wants to look for work the English papers write: The Germans are taking the work away from the Americans. And it is hard to find employment. As I do not wish to starve, I have—much against my inclination—accepted a job at one of the many ammunition factories here."

* * * *

It was early in the morning when the letter arrived. All day the farmer had shut himself up in the upper room. But he came down for the evening devotions.

With a pale face he stood at the table and his voice was faint as he prayed:

"Lord, grant eternal rest to my dear dead sons, Friedrich and Albrecht, and may the eternal light shine upon them. Lord, let them rest in peace."

Then the farmer stared straight ahead of him. His hands clutched the head of the table. His eyes were wide open. And then he said with a steady voice:

"Good God, protect my youngest son, Joseph, the only one I have left, if he is still living, and may his guardian angel watch over him!"

"Amen!" said the servants and they wept. The old farmer looked at the lips of his wife to see whether she was praying in secret for that other one, the maker of ammunition.

The mother's lips were not moving.

And in the hearts of the servants there was no Amen.

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The Mail Box

G. R., Roselle, N. J.—The companies have no such connections.

F. C. M., New Britain, Conn.—The All-Package Stores Company was organized less than a year ago to operate a chain of grocery stores for the sale of wrapped goods to the retail trade. The capital stock consists of $5,000,000 seven per cent. preferred stock and $20,000,000 in common shares. The company is selling the preferred stock at par and giving a bonus to purchasers in common stock. No statement of net earnings has yet been published. In the circumstances it would be impossible to pass upon the value of the stock as an investment.

Dr. E. T. K., Carson City, Nev., and W. H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.—The International "Conciliation" Association, having among its contributors such men as Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Elihu Root and Andrew Carnegie, is certainly not to be trusted as being representative of anything American.

Dr. F. S., Oakland, Cal.—The companies are not identified with the Morgan group.

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M. J., Wilkinsburg, Pa.—The banking house in question is identified with many of such corporations, and has members on their boards of directors who are there more or less to safeguard the securities which the bankers issued and sold. It is doubtful whether they could have prevented such corporations from entering upon the manufacture of munitions.

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To Whom Does Alsace-Lorraine Belong?

By Louis Viereck

(Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND *in Berlin)*

IT is a favorable trick on the part of French Radicals and Socialists to solemnly protest against any intentions of annexing German territory, of course, always excepting Alsace-Lorraine. That demand of the French policy of revenge is declared to be justified by the principle of nationalities. But only recently some Alsatians have published a pamphlet called "To whom does Alsace-Lorraine belong?" The pamphlet establishes beyond all doubt the German character of the border land.

At present the two annexed provinces have 2,000,000 inhabitants. The mother tongue of only about 10% (1910, 204,000) is French. Nearly the whole 10% are settled in districts close to the French border. They are economically a negligible quantity. The taxes raised in the French linguistic area are about 800,000 marks, those in the German linguistic are 20 times as much, about 16,000,000 marks. The textile, iron and steel industries are flourishing and almost entirely in German hands. Only a few unimportant factories are situated in the French linguistic area where no enterprise of economic value is set on foot except the salt works of Chateau-Salins. It is in the interest of the people of Alsace-Lorraine to belong to the German Empire into which they were incorporated forty-five years ago. The pamphlet is based on accurate statistics, and gives the history of the industries of Alsace-Lorraine. Those industries would be devitalized and lost if the two provinces rejoined France. The conclusions reached in the pamphlet are as follow:

In 1870, when Alsace-Lorraine changed hands, certain of her industries were subjected to momentous changes. Her economic life was saved from collapse because

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her industries were given sufficient time to change connections and get accustomed to the needs of the new markets. Alsace-Lorraine had to undergo new economic conditions which had only recently broadened out from the narrow state of the German Customs Union (Zoll-Verein) and had come in touch with the wide world's economic pulsation. The new economic throb of the German Empire co-operated with that of Alsace-Lorraine. Both rose and fell together, experiencing high tides and grave economic crises. The co-operation resulted in a community of interests on both sides of the Rhine. Alsace-Lorraine was economically compelled to merge with the German Empire.

That economic absorption is now complete. The commercial policy of Germany has rendered the old industries of the two provinces stronger. New Alsatian industries, most of them of German origin, have arisen, and form together with the Lorraine industry. Agriculture, thanks to the German customs policy, has maintained its old importance and is prospering. Trade has been flourishing ever since the old trade-routes, North and South, have been opened up by river regulations, harbors and navigation on the Rhine.

The chief reason, however—this has to be underlined again—of the quick and entire assimilation to the German industrial life is, without question, the colossal development of the German industry itself, which, by the necessities of 70 million people, has absorbed the economic domain of Alsace-Lorraine, as a producer as well as a consumer; be it as consumer of its textile goods or iron ores, or as importer of its own products or by industrial enterprises at Strasburg or in Lorraine. In fact, all the economic interests of Alsace-Lorraine are adapted now to Germany's needs.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

By Louis Viereck

(Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND *in Berlin)*

IT will be remembered that the English endeavored to proclaim to the world the alleged unimportance of the world war for their own welfare by the bragging motto "business as usual." How little this catchword conforms to the truth, however, has just been convincingly proved by an eminent English authority, Alfred Booth, the head of the Cunard Line, which is in part under government control. In the *Times* he has published some significant figures of British shipping, in order to explain to the general public the situation of the freight market which has become so intolerable for England, and draws the conclusion from them that England has only enough tonnage in order to carry war material, foodstuffs and raw materials for the most important (not for all) branches of industry, but not enough to maintain business activity and general comfort as in time of peace. If this is true—and the above-

mentioned authority must know what he is saying—it shows most strikingly the hollowness of the English boast that the war called forth by Great Britain could not affect her business. The figures quoted by Mr. Booth are significant enough to deserve to be quoted here. In the months of October, November and December ships arrived in England to the following extent:

	1913	1915
British ships..	8,347,584 tons	5,728,259 tons
Foreign ships.	4,286,934 tons	2,667,269 tons
Total	12,634,518 tons	8,496,528 tons

According to these figures British tonnage arriving in England decreased by 31% in the war, foreign tonnage by 37% and all the tonnage by 33%. In other words, 67 ships must now do the same work that 100 ships of the same size formerly accomplished. Of these 67 ships only 46 belong to Great Britain. England can, however, only attract foreign ships to her harbor, as long as she pays them just as high freights as they can procure anywhere else in the world. England can, therefore, only influence the courses and freight rates of less than half as many ships as she needed in times of peace, from which it follows that not everything may be procured as in time of peace. Then Mr. Booth draws from this the following astonishingly radical application: The only possible policy consisted in forbidding the importation of all goods which are not necessary to carry on the war or for the existence of the nation. Whoever is well acquainted with the English business man will understand that such an establishment of fact must be to him the greatest disappointment of all the hopes which Messrs. Churchill, Grey & Company fostered in him before the war. The reaction of this bitter knowledge on the public opinion of the country is inevitable.

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Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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